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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in response to paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 863 (1993) of 13 September 1993, which requested me to keep the Council informed of developments regarding the implementation of the provisions of the general peace agreement and to submit a report on the matter to the Council before 31 October 1993. In addition, the Security Council requested me to examine expeditiously the request by the Government of Mozambique and the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) that the United Nations monitor all police activities in Mozambique. The present report covers the period from my last report of 30 August 1993 to 28 October 1993 and brings up to date the information on activities of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) in the implementation of the political, military and humanitarian aspects of the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council.

2. I visited Maputo from 17 to 20 October 1993 and had very positive and constructive meetings with the President of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, and Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, President of RENAMO, as well as with leaders of other political parties and representatives of the international community. I am pleased to report that a new momentum has been created in Mozambique, which should help to facilitate the full and timely implementation of the peace agreement.

I. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. General

3. A number of significant developments have taken place since my report to the Council of 30 August 1993 (S/26385). In accordance with Security Council resolution 863 (1993) of 13 September 1993, and in order to try to break the stalemate in the peace process, I and my Special Representative for Mozambique, Mr. Aldo Ajello, have continued to urge the Government and RENAMO to speed up the implementation of the general peace agreement, particularly with respect to the adoption of the electoral law and the assembly and demobilization of troops.

4. A number of agreements were reached between President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama during my recent visit to Maputo on outstanding issues that were impeding the peace process. These agreements cover, inter alia: (a) the assembly and demobilization of RENAMO and government troops as well as the simultaneous disarmament of paramilitary forces, militia and irregular troops; (b) the composition of the National Elections Commission and the system and time-table for finalizing the electoral law; (c) the chairmanship of the National Commission for Administration, the National Police Affairs Commission and the Commission for Information; (d) the creation of local subcommittees of the National Police Affairs Commission to monitor the activities of the Mozambican Police; and (e) the guidelines for the Cease-fire Commission related to the movement of troops after signature of the peace agreement. Following these agreements, the revised time-table with the new dates for assembly and demobilization of troops was approved at a meeting of the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission on 22 October 1993.

B. Assembly and demobilization of troops

5. Paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 863 (1993) stressed the urgent need for the early initiation of the process of assembly and demobilization of troops and its continuation in accordance with the revised time-table without preconditions and urged RENAMO to join the Government in authorizing the immediate assembly of troops.

6. As I reported earlier, the Government had indicated its readiness to initiate assembly of troops as soon as RENAMO was prepared to do the same. For a long time, RENAMO had been reluctant to begin assembly and demobilization of troops and had linked various conditions to the process, including the full deployment of the United Nations military contingent, an agreement on the question of administrative control over RENAMO-held areas and the full establishment of United Nations monitoring of police activities as well as on the disarmament of militia and paramilitary groups.

7. During my visit to Maputo, President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama agreed to begin the movement of their troops to assembly areas in November 1993 and to start demobilization in January 1994. The dismantling of paramilitary forces, militia and irregular troops will be undertaken simultaneously. All troops are to be demobilized by no later than May 1994.

8. In order to facilitate the cantonment and demobilization of troops, the assembly points that are not ready to receive troops should be approved by both parties and equipped to do so within one month. Since my last report to the Council, the Cease-fire Commission has approved two additional assembly areas, bringing the number of such areas to 36 out of a projected total of 49. The decision on the remaining 13 areas, most of which belong to RENAMO, has been held up owing to the logistical unsuitability of those areas or to political considerations. A number of the outstanding RENAMO sites may indeed need to be moved to different locations. The Government is ready to show flexibility by allowing RENAMO, under certain conditions, to establish assembly areas in zones under its control. Of the 36 approved assembly areas, 26 now belong to the Government (out of a planned total of 29), while 10 belong to RENAMO (out of a projected total of 20); teams of United Nations military observers have already

been deployed in 23 of them. Meanwhile, the Government has indicated that it will permit the United Nations to establish a presence in the remaining 12 approved government sites when the number of approved RENAMO assembly areas is in closer proportion to that approved for it.

C. Preparation for elections

9. The Security Council, in paragraph 8 of its resolution 863 (1993), urged RENAMO and other political parties to join with the Mozambican Government in quickly agreeing on an electoral law, including provisions for the establishment of an effective National Elections Commission. In this connection, it will be recalled that the multi-party conference on the draft electoral law had reached a deadlock on 3 August 1993 over article 16 (composition of the National Elections Commission). This led to a complete breakdown of discussions, and on 17 September 1993 the conference was finally declared dissolved by its Chairman. Despite various attempts to break the stalemate on article 16 and to find a way of continuing debate on other articles, agreement could not be reached between the Government, RENAMO and the other political parties. Subsequently, the Government declared its intention to finalize the draft law through bilateral consultations with all interested parties. The electoral law must be approved by Parliament no later than November 1993 in order to hold elections by October 1994.

10. On 25 September 1993, RENAMO adopted a declaration reaffirming its commitment to elections in October 1994. However, it suggested that, in view of the short time available, elections could be held without completing the demobilization process. My Special Representative, while welcoming RENAMO's commitment to holding elections in October 1994, underlined that elections without demobilization would be contrary to the peace agreement, and, therefore, unacceptable to the United Nations.

11. As stated earlier, an agreement was reached on the composition of the National Elections Commission during my visit to Maputo. The National Elections Commission will be composed of 10 members from the Government, 7 members from RENAMO, 3 from the other political parties and an independent chairman. The chairman will be selected by the 20 members of the Commission. If the National Elections Commission is unable to come to an agreement on this issue, it will present a list of up to five candidates to President Chissano, who will then make the appointment from the list. All decisions of the National Elections Commission will be taken by consensus.

12. President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama have also agreed that the rest of the electoral law will be examined at meetings of representatives of all parties at the technical level. Once it is approved by all parties, the draft of the electoral law will be sent to the Council of Ministers for approval before the end of October 1993. The law will then be submitted to the National Assembly for final adoption, which is expected to take place no later than the end of November 1993.

D. Police

13. In their agreement of 26 August 1993, President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama requested the United Nations to monitor all police activities in the country as well as the rights and liberties of citizens of Mozambique (S/26385/Add.1). In pursuance of Security Council resolution 863 (1993), I sent a small survey team of experts to Mozambique to assist me in preparing recommendations about the size and exact requirements of the proposed ONUMOZ police contingent. On 13 October 1993, Mr. Dhlakama issued a declaration in Maringue which stated that he would agree to begin the assembly of RENAMO troops at the end of November, provided that United Nations police observers had begun monitoring Mozambican police activities by that time.

14. In the course of my recent visit to Maputo, I informed President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama of the serious financial and other constraints that the United Nations is facing. In the circumstances, it would be unrealistic to expect that the requested United Nations police contingent could be deployed at short notice. Given the possibility of delays in the deployment of the contingent, the Government and RENAMO have agreed to establish local subcommittees of the National Police Affairs Commission to monitor police activities throughout the country.

15. In light of this very recent decision, the survey team of United Nations police experts is currently reviewing the police contingent's requirements and I will shortly submit to the Security Council a separate report on its establishment. Meanwhile, as a contingency measure, I intend, subject to the concurrence of the Council, to proceed with the selection and deployment of the 128 police observers already authorized by the Security Council (see S/24892, paras. 28 and 48 (c), and Add.1 and Security Council resolution 797 (1992).

E. National Commission for Administration, National Police Affairs Commission and National Commission for Information

16. Paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 863 (1993) called on the Government and RENAMO to make operational without further delay the National Police Affairs Commission, the National Commission for Information and the National Commission for Administration. As members of the Council are aware, these Commissions were established and their members and three chairmen were appointed by President Chissano in August 1993. The National Police Affairs Commission and the National Commission for Information are composed of 21 members: 6 nominated by the Government and 6 by RENAMO and 9 others by the President of Mozambique from Mozambican personalities known for their competence and impartiality. The National Commission for Administration is composed of eight members: four nominated by the Government and four by RENAMO.

17. Since the inauguration of the Commissions, RENAMO had refused to attend their meetings, questioning the impartiality of the nine members appointed by the President to the National Police Affairs Commission and the National Commission for Information, as well as the nomination of the chairmen of all three Commissions. As a result, these Commissions, whose activities are very important for the implementation of the peace agreement, could not become

operational. The National Police Affairs Commission and the National Commission for Administration are essential for the implementation of the agreements reached between President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama in August on a single administration at the provincial and district levels and on the monitoring of police activities.

18. Agreements were also reached on the chairmanship of all three Commissions during my visit to Maputo. The National Commission for Administration will have two chairmen who will work on a rotating basis, one of whom would be nominated by the Government and the other by RENAMO. At the same time, agreements were attained on the chairmanship of the National Police Affairs Commission and the National Commission for Information. After extensive discussion, Mr. Dhlakama also agreed with the proposed composition of these two Commissions. Both the Government and RENAMO further concurred that the work of the three Commissions would begin immediately.

F. Time-table for the peace process

19. In paragraph 4 of its resolution 863 (1993), the Security Council strongly urged the Government and RENAMO to agree and adhere to the revised time-table for the implementation of the general peace agreement without further postponements. The Government had earlier approved the revised time-table and announced its readiness to start the assembly of troops, while RENAMO had reserved its position on the assembly and demobilization of troops. Discussions in informal meetings of the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission on the revised time-table were suspended when the RENAMO delegation returned to its headquarters in September for a meeting of the RENAMO National Council. Subsequently, following the agreements reached between President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama during my visit, the time-table was finally approved and signed by both parties in a meeting of the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission on 22 October 1993.

20. In accordance with the revised time-table, the concentration of troops in the assembly areas will commence in November 1993, to be followed in January 1994 by the demobilization process. It is expected that 50 per cent of the troops will be demobilized by March 1994, and that the demobilization of troops should be completed by May 1994. Training of officers and soldiers for the new army will begin in November 1993 (training of the infantry instructors at the Nyanga centre in Zimbabwe is already in progress) and is to be completed by August 1994. The new Mozambican Defence Forces should be fully operational by September 1994. Transportation to the places of origin of former soldiers who will not form part of the new army is expected to start in January and to conclude by May 1994 in order to enable the demobilized soldiers to register for elections. Repatriation of refugees and displaced persons has already begun and is expected to be largely completed by April 1994. Voter registration is expected to take three months and has been scheduled from April to June 1994. The electoral campaign will take place from 1 September 1994 until mid-October 1994 after which the elections will take place by the end of October 1994.

II. MILITARY ASPECTS

A. Deployment of the military component

21. There has been no substantial change in the deployment of the military component since my last report to the Council (S/26385). As of 21 October 1993, the total strength of the formed units of the military contingent, including support elements, was 6,021, with contributions from the following countries:

Argentina	36
Bangladesh	1 362
Botswana	723
India	899
Italy	1 043
Japan	48
Portugal	279
Uruguay	814
Zambia	817

22. Also, 196 military personnel served in the Force and regional headquarters of ONUMOZ. The main activities of the formed units continued to be the conduct of extensive air and motorized patrols in the main transport corridors, as well as the maintenance of temporary road checkpoints to monitor road movements. United Nations troops have continued to escort road convoys and trains transporting food supplies to various regions as well as to the assembly areas. In addition, they continued to assist in the repair of major access roads, both those in heavily populated areas and those leading to assembly areas. The troops also guarded important installations such as oil-pumping stations as well as United Nations storage facilities.

23. As of 21 October 1993, 303 of the authorized total of 354 military observers were deployed with ONUMOZ. Assisted by United Nations formed units, the observers continued to conduct inspections and investigations of cease-fire violation complaints. Furthermore, the observers were involved in the establishment and preparation of assembly areas. When the demobilization begins, the role of the military observers will be expanded to include supervision of the collection, storage and disposal of the arms and ammunition of the assembled soldiers.

24. In paragraph 7 of my previous report (S/26385), I noted the need to provide additional patrols and surveillance, including permanent stationing of military personnel outside the main corridors. I also emphasized the need to bring the strength of the military component of ONUMOZ to the originally envisaged level in order to deploy troops in Zambezia Province and to improve security in that region in general, as well as to provide escort for humanitarian assistance convoys. The security situation in the province is still precarious. Because of frequent incidents of banditry, international humanitarian relief organizations are reluctant to operate there. The security situation has also made it very difficult to establish the presence of unarmed United Nations military observers in many areas of this part of the country. I therefore propose to deploy a United Nations infantry unit in Zambezia Province; the implementation of this proposal would not affect the overall strength of the ONUMOZ military component.

25. A recent increase in incidents of banditry along the main routes, in particular in the southern region, is a matter of particular concern to ONUMOZ. One of the main tasks of ONUMOZ is to assume transitional responsibility for security in the corridors and on other key routes, as well as to protect humanitarian convoys using them. In order to address the immediate security concerns along and around national highway No. 1 to Xai-Xai, national highway No. 2 to Namaacha, the road connecting to Ressano Garcia and other main routes, ONUMOZ is seeking the close cooperation of the Mozambican police. In particular, a task force comprised of government and ONUMOZ representatives has been established to examine general modalities for such cooperation.

26. The demand for ONUMOZ air transport has steadily increased with progress in the implementation of the Agreement. Besides air patrols, there is a growing need for the transport of equipment and United Nations personnel to and from the assembly areas and other points in the various regions, as well as for the transport of Government and RENAMO officers in connection with their training for the new army. I expect that additional requirements for transport of Government and RENAMO soldiers to the assembly areas and their onward travel after demobilization will place an additional burden on the Mission's already overstretched air transport. Meanwhile, out of the 18 helicopters required, only 13 have so far been authorized. Moreover, ONUMOZ requires the further capacity of an extra C-130-type cargo aircraft.

B. Cease-fire

27. The Security Council, in paragraph 2 of its resolution 863 (1993), emphasized the need to respect fully all the provisions of the general peace agreement and in particular those concerning the cease-fire and the movement of troops. Since my last report (S/26385), there have been six complaints of alleged cease-fire violations. In the course of inspections conducted by the United Nations, two of those complaints were resolved and two were only partially confirmed, while two were not. On the whole, formally confirmed cease-fire violations have been relatively few and have presented no serious threat to the peace process. Since it resumed its meetings in June 1993, the Cease-fire Commission has reviewed a total number of 59 complaints of alleged cease-fire violations, out of which 27 have been partly or fully substantiated.

28. As noted in my previous report (S/26385), the Government had complained that RENAMO occupied certain areas after the signing of the general peace agreement. These allegations were confirmed by investigations that were conducted by Cease-fire Commission teams comprised of United Nations military observers as well as government and RENAMO representatives. The Cease-fire Commission requested RENAMO to withdraw, but the latter claimed that those troop movements were undertaken mainly for logistical reasons and was reluctant to withdraw. Allegations that the Government had occupied certain areas after the signing of the peace agreement were recently presented to the Cease-fire Commission by RENAMO, and those claims are still under investigation. In some cases, logistical difficulties could serve as a justification for the movement of troops from one location to another. As noted in my previous report (S/26385, para. 26), ONUMOZ had prepared a set of guidelines that draw a distinction between troop movements for military and logistical purposes in order to establish clear criteria for analysing cease-fire violations. The

Government has accepted the guidelines. During my visit to Maputo, Mr. Dhlakama finally indicated his readiness to approve the text, which was later signed by both parties in a meeting of the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission on 23 October 1993.

C. Formation of the Mozambican Defence Forces

29. As the Security Council is aware, the training of the first 100 instructors (50 each from the Government and RENAMO) for the new Mozambican Defence Forces was initiated in early August 1993. I am pleased to report that, after some delays in the dispatch of the RENAMO contingent, the additional 440 officers from both parties have now arrived at the Nyanga training centre in Zimbabwe with the assistance of ONUMOZ. The goal of the programme, which is being run by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is to train a corps of officers for the new national army.

30. Furthermore, in accordance with the Lisbon agreement of 19 February 1992, France has agreed to train a company of military engineers, while Portugal will train three companies of special forces and two of marines, as well as provide a course for senior military officers, logisticians and administrative personnel. It is expected that the training of the first logistics unit and the first special forces company will begin in November 1993. The 380 RENAMO soldiers earmarked to participate in this training programme are already assembled at their headquarters in Maringue.

31. On 26 October, following informal tripartite discussions in the Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambican Defence Forces, the Commission adopted and signed several important documents: (a) Rules of military discipline of the new Mozambican Defence Forces; (b) the staffing table for the Forces' High Command; (c) the structure of the Forces' Joint General Staff; and (d) the working/instruction uniform of the Forces.

III. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

32. The humanitarian assistance programme addresses the repatriation of refugees, the demobilization of government and RENAMO troops and their reintegration into society, as well as emergency relief and restoration of essential services in rural areas where returnees and displaced persons are resettling. It also provides for institutional support to Mozambican authorities in charge of emergency management.

33. A year after the signature of the Rome Accord, over 400,000 of the 1.5 million refugees who had found asylum in neighbouring countries have returned to their districts of origin, the vast majority of them from Malawi. In addition to the ongoing operations for returnees from Zambia and Zimbabwe, organized repatriation of some 24,000 refugees from Swaziland began in mid-October 1993.

34. Attention has also focused on the refugee populations in South Africa. With a view to regularizing the status and eventual repatriation of some 250,000 Mozambican refugees in that country, the United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees (UNHCR) concluded a basic agreement with the South African Government and signed on 15 October 1993 in Maputo a tripartite agreement under which the two Governments and UNHCR would cooperate in the repatriation of the refugees concerned.

35. With no major breaches of the cease-fire and good harvests, conditions have also improved for the resettlement of internally displaced persons who, during the civil war, congregated around provincial and district centres. In 1992, there were 4 to 5 million internally displaced persons in Mozambique. It is now estimated that as many as 1.2 million have returned to their home areas. The limited capacity of district administrations to respond to the increased demand for basic services has held back an even larger movement. The situation varies considerably from province to province, with resettlement of displaced persons most advanced in the northern region.

36. Apart from keeping a comprehensive record of the delivery of food and non-food relief supplies to populations living in RENAMO areas, the United Nations Office of Humanitarian Assistance Coordination has instituted in each province humanitarian Assistance Committees as a vehicle for expanding contacts between government officials and RENAMO representatives at the provincial level. In these forums, officers of the Government and RENAMO meet with field workers from United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) under UNOHAC's chairmanship and carry out joint assessments of the needs of populations in the various districts so that their actions on the ground are coordinated.

37. There has been a significant positive evolution during the past 12 months as regards opening up channels of communication between provincial government agencies and RENAMO authorities, securing access to areas which were earlier out of bounds and obtaining more accurate assessments of the situation prevailing among populations in RENAMO-controlled areas that have not benefited from outside assistance.

38. Where a year ago a seemingly impenetrable wall existed impeding all communication, officials from technical agencies of the Government are now frequently welcomed in districts considered as RENAMO bastions. Thus a recent assessment mission was carried out under the auspices of the United Nations Office of Humanitarian Assistance Coordination in the district of Maringue, the geographical heartland of RENAMO, in the field of health, water supply and sanitation with the participation of several government agencies and NGOs.

39. At the central level, progress has been registered along the same lines. A technical committee continues to meet on a weekly basis to take note of reports of assistance in the preceding week to populations in RENAMO areas and to hear what supplies of food or non-food items are being planned for the coming week. A central tripartite committee on health has also recently been instituted with the participation of officials from the Ministry of Health and RENAMO to make possible the joint planning and implementation of health care programmes.

40. A second mine-clearance operation was launched during the reporting period. In a project jointly financed by Norway and ONUMOZ, 64 demobilized Mozambican soldiers completed their training as deminers and were deployed in the province of Tete, under the supervision of experts from a Norwegian NGO. In the space of

two weeks they cleared a minefield near the village of Changara, removing and destroying 124 anti-personnel mines. The mine-clearance teams have now been relocated to the district of Mutara, in the same province, to clear transit roads and tracks used by refugees returning from Malawi.

41. The first pilot project, funded by the Commission of European Communities, in the Sofala province, has been expanded with five additional mine-clearance teams. A number of other projects, for which financing is already secured, still await formal endorsement of the Cease-fire Commission. These include the large-scale operation to clear 28 priority road stretches for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and relief supplies.

42. The mine-clearance plan includes the establishment of a training centre to provide courses in basic mine clearance, mine-clearance supervision, minefield supervising and mine awareness. The project aims to train 1,500 Mozambican deminers, and is now in an advanced stage of preparation. Military instructors provided by several countries will implement this project. Two instructors from the Netherlands are already in the country to assist in the elaboration of operational plans for the project.

43. The Commission for Reintegration, held its fourth meeting on 15 October 1993 and approved two programmes for the reintegration of the demobilized soldiers. The first programme is designed to assist demobilized soldiers who choose to farm in their home districts, by providing vegetable seeds, agricultural implements and utensils. The second programme provides the framework for identifying training opportunities for demobilized soldiers as well as financing group training or tuition stipends for single trainees, with a variety of training establishments in the country, over a period of years.

44. The Commission also decided to take early steps to open provincial suboffices of the Commission for Reintegration in those provinces where RENAMO has designated its representatives to the Commission for Reintegration and the Government has made housing available for them. The first Commission for Reintegration suboffices will be opened in the provinces of Sofala and Manica, and others will follow as and when the basic prerequisites are in place. Throughout the reporting period tripartite discussions among government and RENAMO representatives, and chaired by the United Nations Office of Humanitarian Assistance Coordination, have been held with a view to reaching agreement on various employment schemes for demobilized soldiers and officers.

IV. OBSERVATIONS

45. Since my last report to the Council (S/26385) and particularly during my visit to Mozambique, significant progress has been made in removing obstacles which had hitherto impeded the full and timely implementation of the peace agreement. As noted above, major agreements have been reached between the Government and RENAMO on, among other things, the assembly and demobilization of RENAMO and government troops as well as the simultaneous disarmament of paramilitary forces, militia and irregular troops; the composition of the National Elections Commission and the system and time-table for finalizing the Electoral Law; and, the creation of local National Police Affairs Commission subcommittees to monitor the activities of the Mozambican Police. Agreement on

these and other important questions has facilitated the approval by the Supervisory and Monitoring Commission of the revised time-table for the implementation of the peace agreement. I would like to pay tribute to the President of the Republic and the President of RENAMO for the wisdom and flexibility they have shown and for putting the interests of the Mozambican people above all other considerations.

46. During my visit to Maputo, I stressed to both President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama that the United Nations can only facilitate the peace process and that it cannot promote and establish peace without the cooperation of the parties. The political will of the parties to achieve a peaceful settlement must be demonstrated not only with public statements but with concrete action. I also stressed to them that the international community would not invest additional human and material resources and risk lives in peace-keeping operations where such political will did not make a substantive contribution to the peace process. In order to ensure the continued support of the international community in the implementation of the peace process, I urged the two leaders to build on the progress made so that the elections could be held by October 1994, as scheduled.

47. The fulfilment of the terms of the agreements reached by President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama during my visit to Mozambique, as well as the decisions taken in their earlier meeting last August, would impose a heavy burden on the financial resources of the Mozambican Government. Future agreements on pending matters could also involve additional costs. In order to absorb RENAMO's representatives into the structures of public administration and to integrate them into the society, adequate support from the international community would be required to supplement the limited budgetary resources available.

48. Equally costly will be RENAMO's efforts to transform itself into a political party. In order to facilitate this process, and in accordance with the general peace agreement, protocol 3, paragraph 7, the United Nations has established a trust fund to which some countries have already made contributions. The projected amount of resources for the Fund is US$ 10 million. As at 26 October 1993, a total amount of US$ 5.8 million has been deposited in the Trust Fund account, the main portion of which has been contributed by the Government of Italy. No additional contributions or pledges to the Trust Fund have been received. A minimum of an additional US$ 5 million should be provided.

49. The Trust Fund has helped to solve some of the administrative and logistic problems related to RENAMO's participation in the structures established by the peace agreements. However, there are expenditures associated with the transformation of RENAMO into a political party that cannot be easily met through a United Nations-administered Fund, on account of the rules and procedures that govern their use. The establishment of complementary funding mechanisms and the provision of additional funds would help in resolving such problems. Although the new mechanisms should not be attached to the United Nations, it should not be difficult to establish adequate coordination links with the existing Fund. In addition, it might be necessary to establish another Trust Fund to support the activities of other political parties after the approval of the electoral law and the establishment of the National Elections Commission.

50. Recent developments in Mozambique have placed the peace process on a solid footing and greatly improved the prospects for full and timely implementation of the general peace agreement. I therefore recommend to the Security Council that it extend the existing mandate of ONUMOZ until the holding of elections in October 1994, taking into account the additional considerations contained in paragraphs 15, 24 and 26 above. At the same time, I believe that the status of ONUMOZ should be thoroughly reviewed periodically, at least every three months, and that the further commitment of the international community should be contingent upon clear and timely progress in the implementation of the peace agreement, in accordance with the revised time-table.

51. I wish to place on record my appreciation to my Special Representative, the Force Commander and to the entire staff of ONUMOZ for their dedicated efforts to implement their mandate and bring peace to Mozambique. I should also like to express my appreciation to the NGO community for their valuable contribution in the humanitarian field.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

Addendum

1. In paragraphs 13 to 15 of my report of 1 November 1993 1/ to the Security Council, I indicated my intention to deploy to ONUMOZ, subject to the concurrence of the Council, 128 police observers which initially had been authorized by it in December 1992. 2/ I also presented additional requirements related to air operations in paragraph 26 of the report.

2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 47/224 C of 14 September 1993, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $20,000,000 gross per month for the maintenance of ONUMOZ for the period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994. This authorization is subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Operation beyond 31 October 1993 and to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the actual level of commitments to be entered into for the period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994. It provides for 354 military observers, 6,625 contingent personnel, 355 international civilian staff and 506 locally recruited staff.

3. It is estimated that the costs related to the deployment of 128 police observers to ONUMOZ and to additional requirements for transport and air operations would amount to approximately $6,480,000 for the six-month period from 1 November 1993 to 30 April 1994. It is further estimated that the monthly cost thereafter will be approximately $1,405,000. A breakdown of the estimated cost for the six-month period from 1 November 1993 to 30 April 1994, by main categories of expenditure, is provided for information purposes in the annex to the present addendum.

4. It would be my recommendation to the General Assembly that, should the Security Council decide to approve the recommendations contained in my main report relating to the deployment of police observers and to an increase in requirements for air operations, the additional costs relating thereto should be

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1/ S/26666.

2/ S/24892 and Add.1 and S/RES/797 (1992).

considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and that the assessments to be levied on Member States be credited to the ONUMOZ special account.

Annex

Cost estimate of the additional costs to the United Nations for the activities of ONUMOZ

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Objects of expenditure	1 November 1993-30 April 1994
1.	Civilian police observers	1 743.0
2.	Transport operations 3/	1 292.0
3.	Air operations	3 445.0
	Total	6 480.0

3/ Provision is made for the purchase of 64 vehicles and related operational costs.

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LETTER DATED 29 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TOGO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement made by the Government of the Togolese Republic following the military coup d'état of 21 October 1993 in Burundi.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Soumi-Biova PENNANEACH
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

TOGOLESE REPUBLIC
LABOUR - LIBERTY - FATHERLAND

GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE GOVERNMENT

COMMUNIQUE OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers, meeting on Wednesday, 27 October 1993, under the chairmanship of the Head of State, General Gnassingbé EYADEMA and in the presence of the Prime Minister, Mr. Kokou Joseph KOFFIGOH, considered the situation created in Burundi following the coup d'état of Thursday, 21 October 1993, during which the elected President of the Republic, Melchior Ndadaye, and some of his close collaborators were killed.

The Council of Ministers condemns this disruption of the democratic institutions which the people of Burundi had freely established.

It also condemns the massacre of the innocent civilian population and appeals to the putschists to restore power to the democratically elected institutions.

The Council of Ministers invites all the people of Burundi to show scrupulous respect for the verdict of the polls in a spirit of national unity and reconciliation and to put an end to the suffering and massacre of the population.

Lomé, 27 October 1993

The Council of Ministers

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26668
30 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3301st meeting of the Security Council, held on 30 October 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "The question concerning Haiti", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council continues to insist on full and unconditional compliance with the Governors Island Agreement and the early return of President Aristide and full democracy to Haiti, in accordance with relevant resolutions and statements by the President of the Council. It reaffirms that the Governors Island Agreement remains fully in force as the only valid framework for the solution of the crisis in Haiti which continues to threaten peace and security in the region.

"The Security Council is deeply concerned by the suffering of the Haitian people which results directly from the refusal by the military authorities to comply with the Governors Island process.

"The Security Council stresses that the signatories to the Governors Island Agreement remain obligated to comply in full with its provisions. The Security Council condemns the fact that General Cedras and the military authorities have not so far fulfilled their obligations under that Agreement. It moreover deplores the fact that the Haitian military leaders have fostered and perpetuated in Haiti a political and security environment which prevents the President's return to Haiti as provided for in paragraph 9 of the Governors Island Agreement.

"The Security Council expresses its support for the invitation by the Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States to all parties to meet next week solely to resolve the remaining obstacles to full implementation of the Governors Island Agreement. Further, it reaffirms its determination to maintain and effectively enforce sanctions on Haiti until the commitments made on Governors Island are honoured, and to consider strengthening them, in accordance with its resolutions 873 (1993) and 875 (1993) and its Presidential statement of 25 October 1993 (S/26633), if the military authorities continue to interrupt the democratic transition. In this regard, it requests the Secretary-General to report urgently to the Council."

93-59570 (E) 301093 301093 -----

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26669
29 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 26 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I am pleased to enclose herewith the statement issued by the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 22 October 1993 concerning the recent events in Burundi.

I should be grateful if you would have the enclosed statement circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nabil ELARABY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement issued by the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 22 October 1993 concerning the recent events in Burundi

President Hosni Mubarak has followed with extreme concern the distressing developments in the State of Burundi and the dangers involved, which jeopardize the security of its people, threaten the course of democracy in the country and exacerbate the problems of the African continent. This evening, a discussion by telephone was held between Mr. Amr Moussa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, who reported to President Hosni Mubarak on the developments in the situation resulting from the bloody coup witnessed in Burundi yesterday, in which a large number of citizens and officials were killed. The Organization of African Unity condemned those tragic events, and President Hosni Mubarak, as its Chairman, consulted with the delegations of the African States to the United Nations. In addition, the head of the Egyptian delegation immediately contacted the President of the Security Council and held consultations with its members with a view to taking action to contain and address the situation, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to safeguard the integrity of the State, the security of its people and respect for the principles of democracy in the dialogue between the national factions.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26670
30 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 28 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BENIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for consideration by you and the members of the Security Council, a copy of the statement dated 22 October 1993 whereby the Government and people of Benin censure the military coup d'état of 21 October 1993 against the first Government democratically elected by the people of Burundi.

The statement appeals in particular to democratic forces throughout the world to take all appropriate measures to restore the rights and freedoms of all the people of Burundi.

I should be grateful if you would have this statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) René Valéry MONGBE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement dated 22 October 1993 by the Government of the Republic of Benin following the events in Burundi during the night of 20/21 October 1993

During the night of 20/21 October 1993 a coup d'état overthrew the first regime democratically elected by the people of Burundi in June 1993.

The Government and people of Benin vehemently affirm the following:

(a) This putsch, which was perpetrated at the instigation of former political leaders who were granted amnesty by the Government elected in June 1993, constitutes a regrettable blow that has halted progress in the sister Republic of Burundi and an obstacle to the establishment of the rule of law for the people of Burundi.

The elections of June 1993 were conducted in accordance with the principle of "one man, one vote", which is affirmed in international human rights instruments, in particular, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966 and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965.

Accordingly, it is evident that the political struggles which led to the 1993 elections in Burundi were of the same kind as that waged by the people of South Africa.

The Government and people of Benin are therefore legitimately saddened to note that the perpetrators of the 21 October 1993 putsch are reversing the tide of history for the people of Burundi, in contrast to the positive gains now being made by the people of South Africa.

This assertion of the exclusivism of a minority over the majority runs counter to international public policy and clashes with the aspirations now being expressed by the people of Africa and with the established universal trend at the end of the twentieth century.

(b) The Government and people of Benin deplore the fact that, at a time when Africa - in particular, sub-Saharan Africa - is being summoned by history to take up the challenge of its political, economic, social and cultural development, outmoded concerns are jeopardizing the prospects of the Burundi people, heralding a new era of violence, exclusivism and insecurity in the place of democratic security, which is the first prerequisite for development.

The Government and people of Benin:

(a) Urgently call upon the Burundi army to respect the freely expressed choice of the people, endorsed unanimously by all ethnic groups, and to recognize that its own interests will be served only through democracy and mutual respect for all segments of Burundi society, for under democracy and the

rule of law, every kind of minority can have its voice heard and its rights respected;

(b) Express their concern about the fate of Mr. Melchior N'Dadaye, the President of the Republic democratically elected by the people, and of certain members of the Government and of Parliament;

(c) Affirm the irreversibility of African democracy and urgently appeal to all democratic forces throughout the world to take all appropriate measures to restore the rights and freedoms of all the people of Burundi.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26671
30 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

NOTE VERBALE DATED 27 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him that, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 841 and 873 on the question of sanctions against Haiti, the Government of the Russian Federation is adopting the necessary measures to comply strictly with the provisions of those resolutions.

93-59552 (E) 301093 301093 301093

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26672
31 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I would like to state the following.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia strongly condemns and expresses its most profound concern over the use of chemical weapons by the Muslim side in the ethnic and civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) situation report of 20 October 1993 states that in northern Bosnia United Nations military observers "reported that the Commander of 216 BiH Brigade admitted that chemical grenades have been used against the Bosnian Serb Army to 'show the capability' of the BiH Army".

Unfortunately, that is not the first time that the "Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina" used or threatened the use of chemical weapons. According to available information, in the area of Antrovici village, the Muslim side recently used 120 mm-mortar shells with compressed chlorine filling. Several shells have been launched but only two of them, fired on the populated area approximately 500 metres away from the position of the defence units, have been retrieved. It is obvious that those shells have been specifically constructed for poison gas and other toxic agent fillings. The examination of those shells proved that they were chlorine-filled chemical bombs. The shells retrieved and all relevant data have been made available to UNPROFOR for further analyses.

Throughout this year, several highest-ranking political and military Muslim leaders threatened the use of chemical weapons. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia particularly wishes to draw attention to two most striking instances.

At the end of June of this year, in an interview given to the Turkish News Agency, the Muslim leader A. Izetbegovic stated that he could not rule out the use of chemical weapons if the United Nations did not exempt Muslims from an arms sales ban on the former Yugoslavia.

The letter of the President of the Tuzla Region and the Commander of the Second Corps of the "Armed Forces of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", transmitted to the President of the Security Council by the Muslim

representative on 24 June 1993 (S/25994), contains open threats of the use of chemical weapons. It says, inter alia, that plans have been worked out and containers prepared "with sufficient amounts of chlorine, as well as other chemical things to neutralize the living forces on the territories of almost all of Europe".

Similar threats have been made by the local commanders, particularly in the region of northern Bosnia as was reported in the media.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considers that the Security Council should not ignore the above facts, particularly at this juncture when comprehensive efforts are invested to achieve a just and lasting peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Security Council should request UNPROFOR to investigate the United Nations military observers report of 20 October 1993 and should send a clear message to the Muslim leadership that they will be held responsible for such actions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26673
31 October 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Throughout the last year, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has on several occasions informed the Security Council and the Sanctions Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) about the devastating effects of the sanctions on the economy and humanitarian situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Despite our repeated appeals and documented requests for urgent humanitarian imports of gas and oil for heating purposes as well as authorization of the Council for the defreezing of Yugoslav assets and export of certain commodities through which Yugoslavia could attain the necessary hard currency for the import of urgently needed medicaments and foodstuffs, the Security Council and the Sanctions Committee have not yet responded.

The requests that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia submitted to the Council and the Committee contained detailed explanations of the priority needs for humanitarian purposes, including methods of verification that would ensure that the humanitarian products would indeed be distributed and consumed exclusively for humanitarian purposes.

In the meantime, the gravity and urgency of the humanitarian situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been thoroughly investigated and explained in reports of the United Nations humanitarian agencies. However, owing to the negative position of some of its members, the Security Council and its Sanctions Committee have been unable to respond positively to Yugoslavia's request.

In the latest United Nations inter-agency appeal for the former Yugoslavia, which was announced on 8 October 1993 in Geneva, the High Commissioner for Refugees, Mrs. Ogata, and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Mr. Eliasson, stressed "that sanctions are clearly complicating efforts to deliver assistance to those in need in certain areas. They are seriously affecting the conditions of life of the most vulnerable groups, in effect creating new humanitarian emergencies. It is important that the application of sanctions generally takes into consideration their direct effects on these groups".

The background paper to the United Nations consolidated appeal also underlines that "sanctions compound the plight of the poor in Serbia and Montenegro. Suicides among the elderly, who are no longer able to cope, have increased dramatically. Even basic goods have become high-value, and often unaffordable, commodities in markets increasingly inaccessible to average persons".

In a special chapter of the report, dealing with the impact of sanctions, it is stressed that, according to reports by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the sanctions are having a disastrous impact on the medical and social service system: deaths of infants, alarming changes in pathology patterns, lack of anaesthetics or basic items to treat common diseases and lack of disinfectants. Pensions amount to just a few dollars a month, barely enough to pay for the electricity and water bills. The sanctions have also presented a serious obstruction for the functioning of the humanitarian agencies, imposing, for example, minimal delays of two months to allow supplies to enter. It is further pointed out that shortfalls in life-sustaining food resources exist in all countries of the former Yugoslavia but are the most serious in Serbia and Montenegro.

According to United Nations agencies, it is estimated that up to 50 per cent of the 10.3 million residents of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are social cases. The health-care system, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) is no longer able to function for lack of most essential drugs, spare parts for medical equipment and medical and laboratory supplies.

In a letter to the Sanctions Committee, dated 27 August 1993, the Director-General of WHO, Mr. Nakajima, pointed out that the current reluctance of the Sanctions Committee to authorize the import of certain raw materials needed for preparation of pharmaceuticals is a problem. Mr. Nakajima offered the services of WHO to verify that such raw materials are used for the intended purposes. He also pointed out the severe shortage of fuel in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as winter approaches. He stressed that a "fresh look" must be given as to how the sanctions are applied to petroleum produces and other fuels used for non-military purposes.

In spite of the alarming reports of the United Nations agencies and appeals by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, the Sanctions Committee, because of the stubborn and incomprehensible position of certain of its members, continues to resist any attempt at improving the humanitarian situation and rejects all appeals for the import of gas and oil for heating. Owing to a very complex and slow bureaucratic decision-making procedure within the Sanctions Committee, which you yourself have recently attempted to improve and make more efficient, supplies of essential humanitarian products which are exempt from sanctions have been hampered, with grave consequences.

Proceeding from the highly dramatic humanitarian situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in particular with respect to the coming winter, upon instructions of my Government, I call upon you, as the President of the Security Council and the Chairman of the Sanctions Committee, to use your influence and once again draw the attention of the Committee and the Council to the extremely painful conditions that the population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is

confronted with as a result of the sanctions regime. Should the Committee and the Council fail to reach positive decisions on the Yugoslav humanitarian requests, particularly by authorizing the import of gas and oil for heating purposes as well as expediting the supply of foodstuffs and medicaments, it is certain that the lives of many children, elderly and sick will be lost.

I am convinced that you are aware of this great responsibility before the Sanctions Committee and the Council and that you will do everything in your power to avoid a tragedy.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26674
31 October 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 29 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter by H.E. Mr. Hassan A. Hassanov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, as received by facsimile.

I would highly appreciate it if you could have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Letter dated 29 October 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General

The perfidious violation of the cease-fire agreement by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia impels me to address myself to you. In the morning of 23 October 1993, in gross violation of the agreement, armed forces of the Republic of Armenia went onto the attack in the Djebrail, Fizuli, Zangelan and Kubatly regions of Azerbaijan and, after occupying more than 30 settlements, advanced on a 70-kilometre front to the State border between Azerbaijan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Zangelan region, with a population of 60,000, is surrounded; accordingly women, old people and children fleeing from the occupying forces are attempting to use the only way to safety, that of swimming across the Arax River into Iran. The number of people who have crossed into the Islamic Republic of Iran is as yet uncertain; however, more than 13,000 refugees have returned to Azerbaijan through the Imishly district. This district is already overcrowded with persons resettled from already captured neighbouring territories. According to preliminary data, about 11,000 people - elderly people, women and children - have drowned in the Arax River. The number of persons missing without trace is estimated in the thousands.

Significantly, all of this took place during the visit by Mrs. Margaretha af Ugglas, the Chairman-in-office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, to the trans-Caucasian States. Under the terms of Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993) and 874 (1993), it is precisely CSCE - that authoritative international organization - which is assigned responsibility for ensuring the implementation of the resolutions in question.

The crimes of the Armenian militarists cannot be regarded as anything other than a challenge to the United Nations and to the world community.

In view of the onset of cold weather and winter, and also of the grievous situation of the extremely large number of refugees and resettled persons concentrated in the south-west part of Azerbaijan, who are on the verge of dying en masse, I earnestly beg you to use all possibilities available to the United Nations to take urgent measures to ensure an immediate halt to the aggression by Armenia against Azerbaijan, and also to extend emergency assistance to the new wave of refugees.

H. HASSANOV
Minister

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26675
1 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 OCTOBER 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The members of the Security Council will recall that I indicated in my reports (S/26090 and S/26360) that the Military Component of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) was scheduled to complete its withdrawal from Cambodia by 15 November 1993. The Security Council, in resolution 860 (1993), approved the UNTAC withdrawal plan and decided that, in order to ensure a safe and an orderly withdrawal of the military component of UNTAC, the period of such withdrawal would end on 15 November 1993.

The Officer-in-Charge of the withdrawal of UNTAC has now reported that, as withdrawal has progressed in accordance with the plan, security conditions in the country have deteriorated, and incidence of theft of UNTAC vehicles and other property, often by armed elements, has increased. UNTAC has further pointed out that, in the next stage of withdrawal, equipment will need to be retrieved from outlying areas following the departure of military personnel, which could expose UNTAC civilian staff concerned to heightened insecurity.

In these circumstances, the Officer-in-Charge has urgently requested the extension of deployment beyond 15 November of the following categories of UNTAC military personnel:

(a) Military Police

- 71 Military Police Officers between 16 and 30 November 1993;

- 30 Military Police Officers between 1 and 31 December 1993;

(b) Medical Unit

- 10 members between 16 November and 7 December 1993;

- 8 members between 8 and 31 December 1993.

It is my belief that these limited extensions are necessary in order to ensure the safety and security of UNTAC personnel and its equipment as they complete the withdrawal. I therefore request that this matter be brought to the attention of the members of the Council.

The members of the Council will also recall that I indicated in my report (S/26360) that mine clearance will continue to be a major need in the post-conflict peace-building in Cambodia. I also indicated that the United Nations Trust Fund for Demining in Cambodia would be maintained, and that continued United Nations involvement with demining activities would be required for the foreseeable future.

I believe that further United Nations involvement in the executive and managerial responsibilities of CMAC is inappropriate. However, continued technical support and capacity-building will be required to enable CMAC to become self-sufficient. I have therefore asked UNDP to enter into consultations with the new Cambodian Government with a view to providing technical support and capacity-building as required for a limited duration.

Pending such arrangements and in order to avert a damaging break in this important activity, I propose to extend the deployment of 17 existing members of the Mine Clearance and Training Unit of UNTAC until 30 November 1993. I request that this matter also be brought to the attention of the Council members.

Financial implications of the proposed extensions will be reflected in the next performance report on UNTAC.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/26676
1 November 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 1 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF RWANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the communiqué approved by the Regional Summit held at Kigali, Rwanda, on 28 October 1993 on the tragic situation in Burundi following the military coup d'état of 21 October 1993, which was directed against the institutions democratically established in that country after the democratic elections of June 1993.

The Summit, which was convened by the Head of State of Rwanda, decided, inter alia, that there was an urgent need to establish a stabilization force to restore confidence and security in Burundi.

In that regard, allow me to draw your attention to the content of paragraph 9 of the communiqué, concerning the invitation addressed to the United Nations authorities with a view to establishing, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the international force for stabilization and restoration of confidence in Burundi.

Given the serious nature of the situation in Burundi, which has consequences for the region and represents a possible threat to international peace and security, I wish, on behalf of the Government of Rwanda, to take this opportunity to address an urgent appeal to the Security Council to consider taking action concerning the recommendations of the Kigali Regional Summit and to take urgent measures to assist the people of Burundi in restoring peace and security and re-establishing the rule of law and constitutional order in their country.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean-Damascène BIZIMANA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Rwanda
to the United Nations

Annex

Communiqué issued following the regional summit on the situation in Burundi held at Kigali on 28 October 1993

1. At the invitation of His Excellency Major-General Juvénal Habyarimana, President of the Rwandese Republic, a Regional Summit attended by the countries bordering on Burundi was held at Kigali on 28 October 1993.

The Head of State of Rwanda was joined at the Summit by the Prime Minister and First Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Honourable John Samuel Marecela, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Zaire, His Excellency Mr. Faustin Birindwa, and the Prime Minister of the Rwandese Republic, Her Excellency Mrs. Agathe Uwilingiyimana. The participants considered the tragic situation prevailing in Burundi as a result of the military coup d'état carried out on 21 October 1993 and directed against the democratically established institutions in the Republic of Burundi.

2. The President-in-Office of OAU, the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, was represented as an observer at the Summit by his Special Envoy, His Excellency Mr. Said Refaat, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

3. The Secretary-General of OAU, His Excellency Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, participated at the meeting as an observer, as did the Minister of Health, of the legitimate Government of the Republic of Burundi, His Excellency Dr. Jean Minani, and the Minister of Justice, His Excellency Mr. Fulgence Bakana Dwima.

4. The President of the Rwandese Republic recalled the tragic situation that Burundi had been experiencing since 21 October 1993. He emphasized that the Kigali Regional Summit should make it possible to exchange information on the events in Burundi and to consider jointly ways and means to assist the people of Burundi to restore peace and security and also to re-establish the institutions established following the democratic elections of June 1993.

5. Dr. Jean Minani, Roving Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of the legitimate Government of Burundi, provided the Summit with detailed information concerning the tragic events which have shaken the country since 21 October 1993.

6. In their statements, the heads of delegations reiterated the condemnation by their countries and by the Organization of African Unity of the military coup d'état directed against elected institutions. They condemned, in particular, the assassination of the President of the Republic of Burundi, His Excellency Mr. Melchior Ndadaye, and some of his close associates, as well as the killing of innocent civilians. The Summit considered this attempted seizure of power by members of the military to be an event which ran directly counter to the democratic evolution of the African continent. The heads of delegations reaffirmed the steadfast commitment of their countries and of OAU to do their utmost to help to restore security and the rule of law in Burundi.

7. While thanking all the countries and international organizations for having supported the people of Burundi by firmly and unanimously condemning the

coup d'état in Burundi, the Summit appealed to them to increase their political, diplomatic, material and financial support to the people of Burundi.

8. The Summit solemnly emphasizes that the situation in Burundi concerns not only the people of Burundi but also the countries of the region and Africa as a whole.

9. Specifically, the Summit agreed that there was an urgent need to establish a stabilization force to restore confidence and security in the country.

In that regard:

The Kigali Summit requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to establish this international force for stabilization and restoration of confidence, which should be composed of troops provided essentially by African countries chosen in consultation with the legitimate Government of Burundi;

Some of the countries participating in the Kigali Summit expressed their immediate readiness to form part of this force for stabilization and restoration of confidence in Burundi;

The Kigali Summit requests the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to follow very closely the implementation of the decisions taken by the Kigali Summit;

In order to avoid any escalation of the violence in Burundi, the Kigali Summit urges all Burundi military personnel to return to their barracks.

10. The Kigali Summit appeals to the international community to provide material, financial and technical assistance to the international force for stabilization and restoration of confidence in Burundi.

11. The Kigali Summit also appeals to the international community to make a practical gesture to stop the massacres of innocent populations in Burundi and to help the people of Burundi to find a final solution to these recurrent tragedies.

12. Lastly, the Kigali Summit appeals to the international community to provide emergency assistance to the hundreds of thousands of refugees in the countries bordering on Burundi and to the displaced persons inside that country.

13. The Prime Minister and First Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Honourable John S. Malecela, and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Zaire, His Excellency Mr. Faustin Birindwa, expressed to His Excellency Major-General Juvénal Habyarimana, President of the Rwandese Republic, and to the Government and people of Rwanda, their gratitude for the warm and fraternal welcome extended to them and to their delegations during their stay in Rwanda.

For the Rwandese Republic

(Signed) HABYARIMANA Juvénal
Major-General
President of the Republic

For the United Republic of Tanzania

(Signed) John S. MALECELA
Prime Minister and
First Vice-President

For the Republic of Zaire

(Signed) Faustin BIRINDWA
Prime Minister

In the presence of

(Signed) Dr. Salim Ahmed SALIM
Secretary-General of OAU

(Signed) Said REFAAT
Special Envoy of the President
of the Arab Republic of Egypt,
President-in-Office of OAU

(Signed) Dr. Jean MINANI
Minister of Health
Roving Representative and Plenipotentiary of the
Legitimate Government of the Republic of Burundi

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26677
1 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3302nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 1 November 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "The situation in Angola", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has considered the Secretary-General's report of 27 October 1993 (S/26644) submitted in response to operative paragraph 28 of resolution 864 (1993). It notes the exploratory talks in Lusaka, Zambia, under the auspices of the United Nations, to which both the Government of Angola and UNITA have sent delegations. It affirms its complete support for the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in their efforts aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations within the framework of the 'Acordos de Paz' and Security Council resolutions. It calls upon the Angolan parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to this end.

"The Security Council notes recent actions taken by both parties, including the lessening of hostilities, and considers it essential that the two parties take the necessary steps to resume direct negotiations towards a peaceful settlement and agree without delay on the modalities for an effective cease-fire in accordance with Security Council resolutions.

"The Security Council notes UNITA's communiqué of 6 October referred to in paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report. It expresses its concern, that the Secretary-General has reported that not enough progress has yet been made towards the full implementation of the 'Acordos de Paz' and relevant resolutions of the Council. It demands that UNITA take the necessary steps to comply with its previous resolutions. It expresses its readiness to consider the immediate imposition of further measures under the Charter of the United Nations, including inter alia trade measures against UNITA and restrictions on the travel of UNITA personnel, at any time that it observes that UNITA is not cooperating in good faith to make the cease-fire effective and implement the 'Acordos de Paz' and relevant resolutions of the Security Council, or upon a report from the Secretary-General to that effect.

"The Security Council expresses its grave concern at the serious deterioration in the humanitarian situation in Angola. It is encouraged however by the Secretary-General's report that the United Nations system, working with humanitarian agencies, has now been able significantly to increase the rate of delivery of relief aid to all parts of the country. It welcomes the resumption of humanitarian relief deliveries to the cities of Cuito and Huambo. It calls upon the parties to cooperate fully in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all Angolans throughout the country, to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of United Nations and other personnel involved in humanitarian relief operations, and strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law. It commends the international community for its generous provision of relief aid and calls upon the international community to make available further relief aid rapidly to meet the growing need.

"The Security Council shares the Secretary-General's view that UNAVEM II should be able to respond rapidly to any progress which might be achieved in the peace process. It encourages the Secretary-General to carry out urgent contingency planning for the possible augmentation of the existing strength of the military, police and medical components of UNAVEM II for deployment in the event of significant progress in the peace process, including contacting potential troop contributors. It stands ready to take decisions in the matter at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by resolution 864 (1993).

"The Security Council again expresses its strongest appeal that both sides, in particular UNITA, undertake to commit themselves to the peace process that will lead to a comprehensive settlement in Angola on the basis of the 'Acordos de Paz'.

"The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter and will review the position again with regard to further measures at the latest on 15 December in the context of its consideration of the report that the Secretary-General is due to make by that date pursuant to its resolution 864 (1993)."

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2 November 1993
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LETTER DATED 1 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the French and English versions of the declaration on the situation in the former Yugoslavia and on the convoying of humanitarian aid in Bosnia and Herzegovina that was adopted by the European Council at Brussels on 29 October 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Alexis BROUHNS
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Belgium
to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Declaration on the situation in the former Yugoslavia and on the convoying of humanitarian aid in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The European Council notes with concern the stagnation of the negotiating process in the former Yugoslavia. It appeals once more to the parties to resume the negotiations without delay in order to reach a fair and durable agreement and asks them to refrain from any act of hostility and to halt the violence. The European Council condemns the atrocities recently perpetrated by the Croatian forces in Stupni Do.

The European Council expresses its great anxiety at the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It condemns in the strongest possible terms the acts of deliberate aggression perpetrated on humanitarian-aid convoys in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in particular the most recent attack which left a number of casualties amongst humanitarian-aid personnel and led to the suspension of the United Nations of humanitarian aid to central Bosnia.

The international community has deployed considerable efforts to reduce the misery and suffering of the civilian population. A number of people of remarkable courage and devotion have been killed or wounded in carrying out their mission of international solidarity. We must act to remove all obstacles to free access for humanitarian aid so that that aid can continue.

The European Council holds the parties to the conflict directly responsible for establishing the conditions essential for any continuation of humanitarian aid, particularly as winter approaches. In this connection it demands firm and credible guarantees, which must be given effect, and requests Lord Owen to communicate those demands with urgency and insistence to the leaders of the three parties, who are responsible for passing on the necessary orders to local leadership.

The European Council agrees to support the convoying of humanitarian aid in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the basis of the following guidelines:

- A greater financial effort to help the population under pressure, combined with intervention with non-member countries to contribute;

- The identification and restoration of priority routes, in particular to Sarajevo;

- Obtaining the agreement of all parties to the preservation of those humanitarian routes;

- The use of all appropriate means to support the convoying of humanitarian aid;

- Reinforcing the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) so that more troops are available to protect the aid routes.

The European Council consequently invites the Council to adopt detailed provisions for joint action on the basis of the above, while maintaining close coordination with the United Nations.

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Letter dated 1 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the French and English versions of the statement on El Salvador issued by the European Community and its member States on 28 October 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement dated 28 October 1993 on the political violence in El Salvador

The European Community and its member States express their deep concern at the recrudescence of political violence in El Salvador. In this respect they recall the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth.

An end must be put to this violence so as not to prejudice the peace process on the eve of the campaign for the March 1994 elections. The European Community and its member States urge President Cristiani to continue his efforts in favour of the peace process and to see to it that those responsible for acts of violence, such as the murder of Francisco Velis, member of the Political Commission of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN), will be prosecuted and punished.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 25 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations stating that Mr. Hubert Legal has been appointed alternate representative of France on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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